



# Ingalls' New Year Boost Sale



## WATCHES



We handle only the best known makes—Elgin and Waltham works; Bess, Crescent and Crown filled cases.

Watches are always staple stock. We never have too many. But if we have a sale we can't offer you merely the things we don't want, hence you may select the case you like and the grade of the works you like, off which we will take 25 per cent. That is all of our profit. You can't buy a watch for less than wholesale cost, can you? Looks to us like a chance for you to save some money if you need a watch.

COME TO US FOR



**BIG BEN Alarm Clock \$2.50**

We were the first to recognize it and introduce it in Rock Island. Big Ben sells for \$2.50 everywhere. No discount. But we take care of him for you a year if necessary. He will last ten if you treat him right.

## SETH THOMAS MANTEL CLOCKS

AT VERY LOW PRICES.  
\$18.00 clocks now ..... \$14.00  
\$12.50 clocks now ..... \$9.00  
\$7.00 clocks now ..... \$4.75

## Bed Rock Prices on Spectacles and Eye Glasses

Fitting eyeglasses properly requires experience and skill. Placing lenses on a perfect optical center, conforming guards to the curvature of the nose, fitting them high up under the brow and well back on the nose. Selecting the proper spring, broad guards, security and comfort. Inexpensiveness are the points on which your optical expert usually fails. He may be expert in lens testing but lacks the mechanical genius to fit them in the frame for your nose.

## NEXT WEEK

Just to introduce our methods the prices for skeleton and rim eyeglasses or spectacles in best

## Gold Filled \$1.75

With spherical lenses only. Cylindrical and spherocyl prices are governed by their complexity. Special prices for all next week.

## DIAMONDS

This store is noted for its strict adherence to best qualities. A poor diamond is undesirable from every standpoint. A good diamond is always worth what you pay for it. It enhances in value. It's a good nest egg for a rainy day. Some excellent goods at special low prices will prevail here until Feb. 10.

Diamond Scarf Pins, Link Buttons, Pendants, Rings, Brooches, Ear Screws, Elk Buttons and Loose Stones mounted to order.

**Gold Filled Jewelry** of every description and kind, fobs for men and women, cuff links, scarf pins, belt pins, jabot pins, collar pins, festoon necklaces, head necklaces, fancy stones, rosaries, eyeglass chains, gent's vest chains, scarf holders, scarf pin safeties, emblems, bracelets, hat pins, lockets, etc.

## Solid Silver Tableware at Half Price and Less

Ladies, for example, just go to any jewelry store and ask prices on sterling silver table and dessert spoons or forks. They cost \$2 or more each unless you take a very light weight. At this sale of ours you can buy knives, forks and spoons as mentioned for \$1.29 and \$1.45 each. Heavy goods of mostly R. Wallace & Sons' make. After the holidays jewelry stocks are badly broken and since people have emancipated themselves from the idea of always matching patterns any one may add to their own table service or select gifts for spring and summer weddings that are already on the calendar. Included in the lot on special sale are many little novelties such as napkin rings, book markers, manicure pieces, match safes, souvenir spoons of Rock Island and vicinity. Everything in sterling silver will be on sale at big discounts.



TOO MANY HIGH PRICED

## Umbrellas

THOSE FROM

**\$8.75 to \$15.00**  
we will discount

**33 1/3%**

**The \$4 up to \$8.75**  
**25% Off**

Fancy wood detachable handles, inlaid with silver; white and oriental pearl and gold combinations. All Hull Bros.' make—the finest in the land.

## Silver Plated Ware

The lines are badly broken after the holiday trade. Note this sample pattern, six hollow handle knives and forks—

**\$12 Value now at \$7.75**

Carving Sets, Oyster Forks, Special Service Pieces at much lower than regular prices. All next week.

Now, we've left out all high sounding language in this advertisement. We've got a jewelry store well worth your patronage. We want it and we want to make this year a big successful year. So we give this full week with reduced prices on everything but Big Ben and Howard watches. Their selling prices are restricted. Consult us for everything in jewelry. We devote our entire time to it. But tomorrow and all next week we offer big housecleaning discounts to keep the stock moving, to prepare for the ever welcome springtime, to build business.

**J. B. INGALLS, Jeweler, Safety Bldg.**

## Sample Reductions

Regular	Special
\$20 aquamarine ring .....	\$12.00
\$60 circle ring, two diamonds	
one pearl .....	\$42.00
\$185 loose perfect diam'd .....	\$167.00
\$30 diamond ring .....	\$22.50
\$25 LaVallieres .....	\$17.00
\$12.75 diamond link buttons .....	\$8.50
\$18 pair pearl full dress studs .....	\$10.00
\$25 diamond ear screws .....	\$18.00
\$30 brooches .....	\$20.00
\$10 brooches .....	\$7.00
\$15 scarf pins .....	\$10.00
\$6.50 fancy lockets .....	\$4.25
\$5 scarf pins .....	\$3.50
\$30 watches .....	\$22.50
\$20 watches .....	\$15.00
\$10 watches .....	\$7.50
\$14.50 cuckoo clock .....	\$10.00
\$3.50 kitchen 8-day clock .....	\$2.50

An endless list. You'll just have to come and see for yourself.

## Watch Repairing

**Special Offer Until Feb. 10**

## Read This:

Our regular charges for cleaning watches are \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00, averaging the grades from 7 to 24 jewels. We won't shut out our regular customers on this, but the offer is made to get new ones acquainted with the excellence of our work. Up to and including Feb. 10 we will accept cleaning and main spring jobs of any grade at \$1 respectively. Whatever it needs we can repair it.

## Clock Repairing and Jewelry Repairing and Manufacturing.

We will do correspondingly cheap tomorrow and all next week. Give us reasonable time and we will show you the best work and lowest prices. When your jewelry needs cleaning bring it to us. We have facilities for doing it quickly and make no charge.

## A Sale of Watches.

### Solid Gold Jewelry

Consisting of Lockets, Brooches, LaVallieres, Beads, Collar Pins, Rings, Scarf Pins, Cuff Links, Ear Screws and Drops, Fancy Stone set jewelry.

## Large Stock of Hand Painted China

Some local artists, some from abroad. Beautiful plates, dessert sets, vases, chocolate pots, bowls, salts and peppers.

**\$1.50 plates reduced to \$1.00**  
**\$5.00 articles \$3.50**  
**\$18.00 tea set \$12.00**

This ought to interest the housewives and it is such nice merchandise that we are perfectly indifferent about selling it at such discounts. Our cut glass will be included at just the same reductions.

## ICY-HOT

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF. AND GREAT BRITAIN

All tourists, motorists, campers and hunters want the ICY-Hot bottle—keeps liquid boiling hot or ice cold. Less 25 per cent discount at this sale.

**\$3.75 to \$10.00**

## This Casserole



Is made for service. It has a fine appearance; sells generally for \$4. We will offer six of them at

**\$1.95 Each**

# President Taft Wants Commission on High Cost of Living

Washington, Feb. 2.—President Taft's message on conservation and labor was read today. It is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

There is no branch of the federal jurisdiction which calls more imperatively for immediate legislation than that which concerns the public domain and especially the part of that domain which is in Alaska. The report of the secretary of the interior, which is transmitted herewith, and the report to him of the governor of Alaska set out the public need in this regard with great force and in satisfactory detail.

The progress under the reclamation act has made clear the defects of its limitations which should be remedied. The rules governing the acquisition of homesteads of land that is not arid or semiarid are not well adapted to the perfecting of title to land made arable by government reclamation work.

I concur with the secretary of the interior in his recommendation that, after entry is made upon land being reclaimed, actual occupation as a homestead of the same be not required until two years after entry, but that cultivation of the same shall be required and that the present provision under which the land is to be paid for in ten annual installments shall be so modified as to allow a patent to issue for the land at the end of five years' cultivation and three years' occupation, with a reservation of a government lien for the amount of the unpaid purchase money. This leniency to the reclamation homesteader will relieve him from occupation at a time when the condition of the land makes it most burdensome and difficult and at the end of five years will furnish him with a title upon which he can borrow money and continue the improvement of his holding.

I also concur in the recommendation of the secretary of the interior that all of our public domain should be classified and that each class should be disposed of or administered in the manner most appropriate to that particular class.

The chief change, however, which ought to be made and which I have already recommended in previous messages and communications to congress is that by which government coal land and phosphate and other mineral lands containing nonmetallic minerals shall be leased by the government, with restrictions as to size and time, resembling those which now obtain throughout the country between the owners in fee and the lessees who work the mines and in leases like those which have been most successful in Australia, New Zealand and Nova Scotia. The showing made by investigations into the successful working of the leasing system leaves no doubt as to its wisdom and practical utility. Requirements as to the work of the

mine during the term may be so framed as to prevent any holding of large mining properties merely for speculation, while the royalties may be made sufficiently low not unduly to increase the cost of the coal mined and at the same time sufficient to furnish a reasonable income for the use of the public in the community where the mining goes on. In Alaska there is no reason why a substantial income should not thus be raised for such public works as may be deemed necessary or useful.

There is no difference between the reasons which call for the application of the leasing system to the coal lands still retained by the government in the United States proper and those which exist in Alaska.

There are now in Alaska only two well known high grade coal fields of large extent, the Bering river coal field and the Matanuska coal field. The Bering river coal field, while it has varying qualities of coal from the bituminous to the anthracite, is very much lessened in value and usefulness by the grinding effect to which in geological ages past the coal measures have been subjected, so that the coal does not lie or cannot be mined in large lumps. It must be taken out in almost a powdered condition. The same difficulty does not appear to the same extent in the Matanuska coal fields. The Bering river coal fields are only twenty-five miles from the coast. They are within easy distance of an existing railroad built by the Morgan-Guggenheim interests and may also be reached through Controller Bay by the construction of other and competing railroads.

Controller Bay is not a good harbor, but could probably be made practical with the expenditure of considerable money. The railroad of the Morgan-Guggenheim interests, running from Cordova, could be made a coal carrying road for the Bering river fields by the construction of a branch to those fields not exceeding fifty or sixty miles. It is practicable, and if the coal measures were to be opened up doubtless the branch would be built. In the present condition of things there is no motive to build the road, because there is no title or opportunity to open and mine the coal.

The Matanuska coal fields are a long distance from the coast. They are from 150 to 200 miles from the harbor of Seward, on Resurrection Bay. This is one of the finest harbors in the world, and a reservation has been made there for the use of the navy of the United States. A road constructed from Seward to the Matanuska coal fields would form part of a system reaching from the coast into the heart of Alaska and open the great interior valleys of the Yukon and the Tanana, which have agricultural as well as great mineral possibilities.

The Alaska Central road has been constructed some seventy-one miles of the distance from Seward north to the Matanuska coal fields, but the construction beyond this has been dis-

couraged, first, by the fact that there has been no policy adopted of opening up the coal lands upon which investors could depend and, second, because there seems to be a lack of financial backing of those engaged in the enterprise. The secretary of the interior has ascertained that the bondholders, who are the real owners of the road, are willing to sell to the government, and he recommends the purchase of the existing road, such reconstruction as may be necessary, its continuance to the Matanuska coal fields and thence into the valleys of the Yukon and the Tanana. It would be a great trunk line and would be an opening up of Alaska by government capital.

I am not in favor of government ownership where the same certainty and efficiency of service can be had by private enterprise, but I think the conditions presented in Alaska are of such a character as to warrant the government, for the purpose of encouraging the development of that vast and remarkable territory, to build and own a trunk line railroad, which can lease on terms which may be varied and changed to meet the growing prosperity and development of the territory.

There is nothing in the history of the United States which affords such just reason for criticism as the failure of the federal government to extend the benefit of its fostering care to the territory of Alaska. There was a time, of course, when Alaska was regarded as so far removed into the Arctic ocean as to make any development of it practically impossible, but for years the facts have been known to those who have been responsible for its government, and every one who has given the subject the slightest consideration has been aware of the wonderful possibilities in its growth and development if only capital were invested there and a good government put over it. I think the United States owes it, therefore, to Alaska and to the people who have gone there to take an exceptional step and to build a railroad that shall open the treasures of Alaska to the Pacific and to the people who live along that ocean on our western coast. The construction of a railroad and ownership of the fee do not necessitate government operation. Pursuant, however, to the recommendation of the secretary of the interior, I suggest to congress the wisdom of providing that the president may appoint a commission of competent persons, including two army engineers, to examine and report upon the available routes for a railroad from Seward to the Matanuska coal fields and into the Tanana and Yukon valleys, with an estimate of the value of the existing partially constructed railroad and of the cost of continuing the railroad to the proper points in the valleys named. This proposal is further justified by the need that the navy of the United States has for a secure coaling base in the north Pacific. The commission ought to make a full report also as to

the character of the coal fields at Matanuska and the problem of furnishing coal from that source for mercantile purposes after reserving for government mining a sufficient quantity for the navy.

I have already recommended to congress the establishment of a form of commission government for Alaska. The territory is too extended, its needs are too varied and its distance from Washington too remote to enable congress to keep up with its necessities in the matter of legislation of a local character.

The governor of Alaska in his report, which accompanies that of the secretary of the interior, points out certain laws that ought to be adopted and emphasizes what I have said as to the immediate need for a government of much wider powers than now exists there if it can be said to have any government at all.

I do not stop to dwell upon the lack of provision for the health of the inhabitants and the absence or inadequacy of laws, the mere statement of which shows their crying need. I only press upon congress the imperative necessity for taking action not only to permit the beginning of the development of Alaska and the opening of her resources, but to provide laws which shall give to those who come under their jurisdiction decent protection.

## Lower Colorado River.

There is transmitted herewith a letter from the secretary of the interior setting out the work done under joint resolution approved June 25, 1910, authorizing the expenditure of \$1,000,000 or so much thereof as might be necessary, to be expended by the president for the purpose of protecting lands and property in the Imperial valley and elsewhere along the Colorado river in Arizona. The money was expended and the protective works erected, but the disturbances in Mexico so delayed the work and the floods in the Colorado river were so extensive that a part of the works have been carried away, and the need for further action and expenditure of money exists. I do not make a definite recommendation at present, for the reason that the plan to be adopted for the betterment of conditions near the mouth of the Colorado river proves to be so dependent on a free and full agreement between the government of Mexico and the government of the United States as to joint expenditure and joint use that it is unwise to move until we can obtain some agreement with that government which will enable us to submit to congress a larger plan better adapted to the exigencies presented than the one adopted. It is essential that we act promptly, and through the state department the matter is being pressed upon the attention of the Mexican government.

Meantime a report of the engineer in charge, together with a subsequent report upon his work by a body of experts appointed by the secretary of the interior, together with an offer by the Southern Pacific railroad to do the work at a certain price with a guaranty for a year, and a comment upon this offer by Brigadier General Marshall, late chief of engineers, United States army, and now consulting engineer of the reclamation service, are all herewith transmitted.

## Water Power Sites.

In previous communications to congress I have pointed out two methods by which the water power sites on nonnavigable streams may be controlled as between the state and the national government. It has seemed wise that the control should be concentrated in one government or the other as the active participant in supervising its use by private enterprise. In most cases where the government owns what are called water power sites along nonnavigable streams, which are really riparian lands, without which the power in the stream cannot be used, we have a situation as to ownership that may be described as follows: The federal government has land without which the power in the stream cannot be transmitted into electricity and applied at a distance, while it is claimed that the state under the law of waters as it prevails in many

of our western states controls the use of the water and gives the beneficial use to the first and continuous user. In order to secure proper care by the state governments over these sources of power it has been proposed that the government shall deed the water power site to the state on condition that the site and all the plant upon it shall revert to the government unless the state parts with the site only by a lease, the terms of which it enforces and which requires a revaluation of the rental every ten years, the full term to last not more than fifty years. A failure of the state to make and enforce such leases would enable the government by an action of forfeiture to recover the power sites and all plants that might be erected thereon, and this power of penalizing those who succeed to the control would furnish a motive to compel the observance of the policy of the government.

The secretary of the interior has suggested another method by which the water power site shall be leased directly by the government to those who exercise a public franchise under provisions imposing a rental for the water power to create a fund to be expended by the general government for the improvement of the stream and the benefit of the local community where the power site is, and permitting the

(Continued on Page Twelve.)



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